

was uttered by Mr. Peterson, declaring the message of the Governor, upon the subject of the payment of the contractors on the Gettysburg railroad, indecorous, unbecoming and unbusinesslike, and that it does not give the required information. Led on by this statement, the remainder of the morning was taken up with the election bill, which was passed.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

We are indebted to Captain Pederson, of the brig *Patay Blooms* from Belize, for a file of the Belize Advertiser to the 4th of May inclusive. The paper of that date contains late advices from Central America, which represent the condition of that unhappy country as writhed in the extreme agony of contending factions, and in dispute there is a necessity, from the

The states of Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Honduras, have broken loose from the confederation, and declared themselves free and independent—and again united themselves for resistance to the federal government.

Morazan, the president, and Carrera, the leader of the reformers, as they call themselves, have been publishing manifestos against each other, each accusing his rival of tyranny and treason. The latter, however, appear to have grown stronger, for we find a proclamation signed by him, and dated at the city of Guatemala, which he entered, it seems, without opposition, early in April, and, to use his own expression, "re-established the legitimate government."

Thus it appears that Central America has been thoroughly revolutionized.

According to orders from England, a British ship of war had visited the islands of Ruatan and Bonuca, and taken down the flag of the Central American republic, substituting in its place the British ensign, those islands being claimed as the rightful possession of Great Britain.

SOUTH SEA EXPLORING EXPEDITION.
Copy of a letter from Lieut. Charles Wilkes, commanding the Exploring Expedition, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

U. S. SHIP VINCENNES,
ORANGE HARBOR, TIERRA DEL FUEGO,
February 22, 1829

SIR:—I have the honor to advise you of my

We experienced some detention at Rio Negro with the squadron at this harbor, all in good health, on the 19th inst. this being the reason I designated previous to carrying out the mission, a second vessel, depending upon the antarctic circle, and the employment of the scientific corps in these regions.

Since my departure from Rio de Janeiro on the 6th of January, I have had no opportunity of communicating with you.

We had a long, although pleasant, passage, owing to light winds, to Rio Negro, on the coast of Patagonia, where your instructions carried me. Other duties have prevented my completing my report of the observations there; it shall be forwarded, however, in just the earliest opportunity, and will, I hope, be satisfactory to you.

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ground, owing to the exposed situation of the open roadstead, and regret to inform you that we lost four anchors and cables, one by the Peacock and three by the two tenders—all the vessels having been compelled to get under way and run off during a gale—the Peacock, Porpoise, and tenders, were compelled to slip their cables.

On our return next day the Porpoise recast her bows, but the others could not be traced, and after a diligent search, owing to their boats having been broken adrift, and, having completed all that your instructions required of me, I sailed for Rio Negro on the 2d of February for my anchorage. On my track here I passed through the straits of La Maire, around and within four miles of Cape Horn, with the squadron's company.

I found the Relief here engaged in preparing for us, agreeably to my instructions to her commander.

We have been also since our arrival constantly engaged in preparing the vessels for a cruise to the Antarctic regions. Although I fully believe that the attempt is hazardous, success may probably be unattainable, yet advantage may accrue from it to our future operations; any attempt we may hereafter make, and I cannot forego the opportunity which the season affords of making the trial.

I take leave also to enclose herewith the instructions I have given for this cruise, which will give you full information in regard to our intended movements.

I shall leave the Vincennes only in this latter

[illegible]

I take with me the pendulum and other instruments, to employ my time if we should be detained, which it will be my endeavor to avoid. I am fully convinced of the delays and disadvantages such a detention would cause in more important duties and operations of the expedition; yet I trust, in the event of such

I have the honor to be, sir, at respectful
 CHARLES WILKES
 Commanding Exp. Ex.
 Hon. JAMES K. PAULDING,
 Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

THE STATE CREDIT.
 We subjoin the resolution now before our
 legislature, in relation to the payment of the
 interest on our state loans. It is excellent in
 as it goes, and deserves the cordial commendation
 of honest men of all parties. We think, however,
 that some enactment will be introduced, calculated to prevent a similar in-
 inquiry for the future. The subject is im-
 portant.

Whereas it is represented to this Legislature that the most of the public stocks of the Commonwealth payable in specie are now worth, one thousand eight hundred and the seven, and February and August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, during the suspension of specie payments by the banks, are not paid in specie as required by law but in depreciated currency, to the great damage of the parties entitled to receive the same, and the injury of the implied faith of the Commonwealth. To the end, therefore, that full satisfaction may be done to the public creditors and the interests of the Commonwealth vindicated and secured, and that the Legislature may be enabled to determine whether it is proper to issue a fiat, if any, has become proper in the premises.

Therefore, Resolved, By the Senate and

That the Secretary of the Commonwealth be and he is hereby constituted commissioner on behalf of the State to inquire whether any interest contracted to be paid by the Commonwealth on its public loans, and which has not been paid, is now due, and if so, how much, and was payable in August one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, in or about one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and forty, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, one thousand eight hundred and one thousand.

they, then to ascertain and determine whether the current difference between the market value of such notes, credits or currency and the lawful money, or units of legal tender, is so great as to have been paid, and to certify thereunto to the Governor. And the Governor is hereby authorized to receive, such certificates, and to draw warrants for the payment of the amount of such difference to all persons who were entitled to receive such interest and were not satisfied by the payment or promised payment thereof in such notes, credits or currency. *Provided*, however, That no payment shall be made under the resolution in any State or Territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia or the Commonwealth which did not retain the power to issue such notes, credits or currency, or interest in lawful money at the time when the interest aforesaid became due. And *Provided*, further, That no such payment shall be made

A Lesson from a Horse.—A large number of citizens of New Orleans, on the 31st ult., were afflicted with a peculiar malady which was characterized by a sudden attack of dizziness, and a feeling as if they were falling. The cause of this strange ailment was traced to a horse which had been running loose in the city streets, and a horse left loose to drink at a public fountain is a dangerous thing. The animal became capering by, actually lifted the top of the fountain, and dashed it over his head, thus getting the gutter in its teeth and placed it in the street.

...Hundredth witnessed the
with surprise.

